Top Quark Mass and Properties at DØ



Markus Warsinsky Bonn University for the DØ Collaboration



- Introduction
- Optimized method to extract top properties in the lepton + jets channel
- New Run 1 Top Mass Measurement
- Outlook for Run 2
- Summary



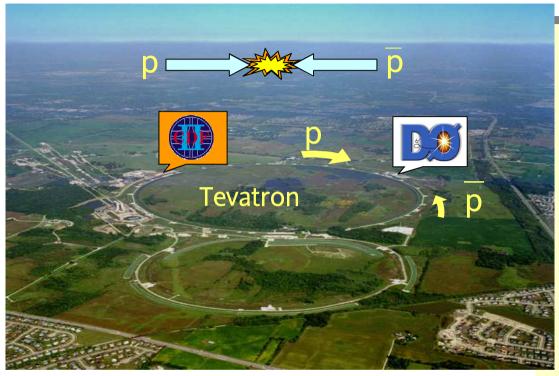


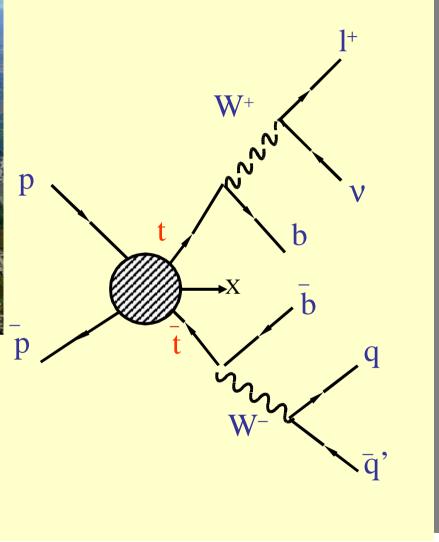






Introduction











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Introduction

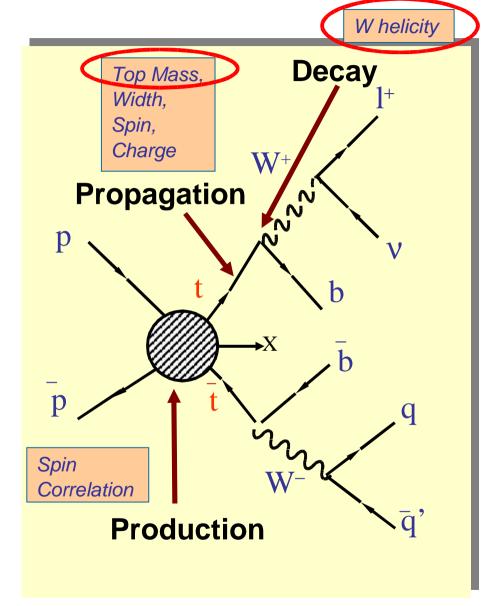
Top is heavy!

- ~ mass of a gold atom
- ~ scale of EWSB
- more precise measurement of the top mass important since it enters the electroweak fits for the Higgs **Boson mass**

Top is free!

- decays before it hadronizes
- spin-information survives
- Spin correlations, W helicity

Alternative (more sensitive) Method to extract top parameters in Run 1 data!





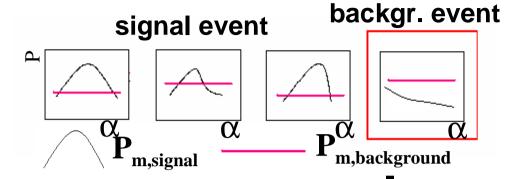




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Method used now: Extended Maximum Likelihood

- unknown quantity α
- N events with reconstructed objects (leptons, jets,...) and kinematics x_i

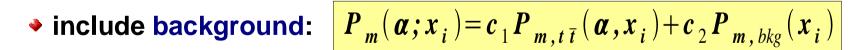


 $L(\alpha$

best estimate by maximizing the Likelihoodfunction:

$$L(\boldsymbol{\alpha};x_1...x_N) = e^{-N\int P_m(\boldsymbol{\alpha},x)dx} \prod_{i=1}^N P_m(\boldsymbol{\alpha},x_i)$$

 $P_m(\alpha,x_i)$: probability to measure an event with kinematics x_i



- minimize -log-Likelihood to measure α and fix the signal/bkg.-fractions !
- The challenge: Obtain the P_m(α,x_i)!

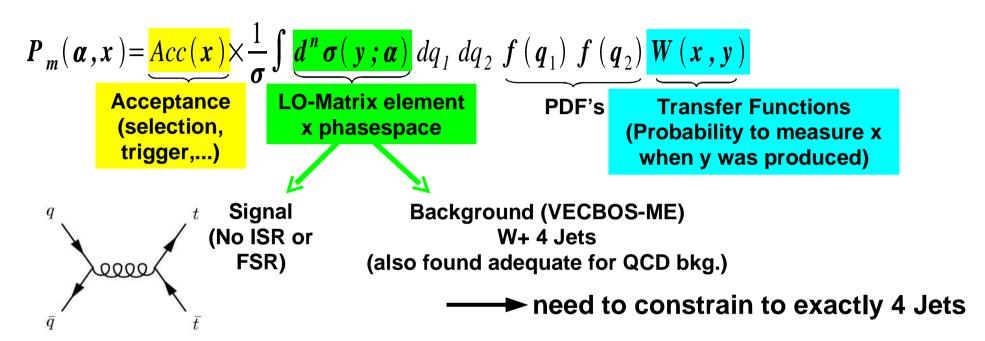






Measured Probabilities

Obtain probabilities by folding differential X-section with Object resolutions:



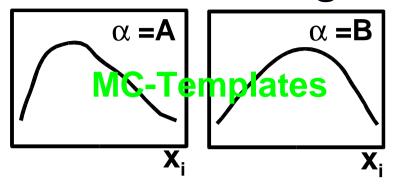
- take permutations (jet-parton-assignment) and reconstruction ambiguities into account by summing over different possibilities
- Transfer functions are set to δ -functions for well-measured quantities (jet-angles, electron momentum)
- for jet-energies: W_{jets}(E_{part},E_{jet}) relating parton- and jet-energies, obtained as parametrization for b- and non-b-Jets from MC

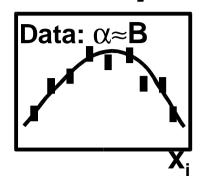






Advantages over Template Methods





E.g.: DØ published top mass measurement in lepton + jets channel (PRD 58 (1998), 052001)

Template- Method:

- All the events are presented to the **same template**. Average probability distribution.
- The template corresponds to a probability distribution for the entire sample, using selected variables calculated from MC simulations.
- 3. The **features of individual events are** averaged over the variables not considered in the template.

EML- Method:

- Each event has its **own probability** distribution. Events that constrain the unknown quantity better get larger weight.
- The probability can in principle depend on all measured quantities.

Each event contributes with its own specific features to the probability, which depends on how well it is measured.







Application: Top-Mass in Lepton+Jets channel

Signature: 1 charged lepton, 4 jets, Missing energy

DØ Statistics Run I: 125 pb⁻¹

Standard Selections:

Lepton: E,>20 GeV, |η^e|<2, |η^μ|<1.7</p>

Jets: ≥4, E_T>15 GeV, |η|<2</p>

Missing E_T > 20 GeV

• "E_T" "> 60 GeV ; |η_w|<2</p>

91 events

Ref. PRD 58 (1998), 052001:

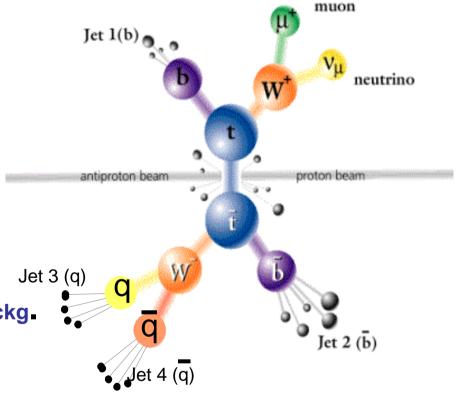
After kinematic cut (77 events): ~29 signal + ~48 backg.

(80% W+jets and 20% QCD)

Specific cuts for this analysis:

4 Jets only: 71 events

◆ Background Prob. : 22 events



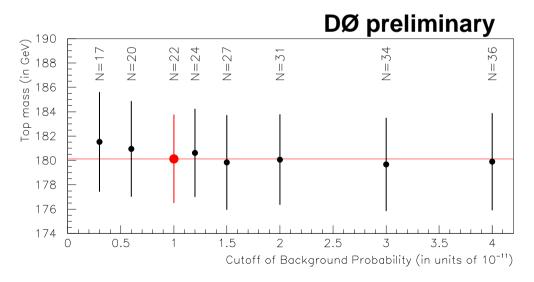


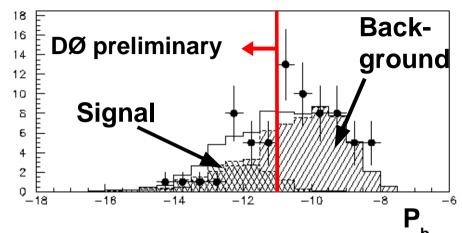


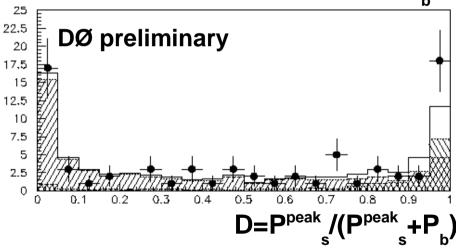


Background-Probability

- MC-Studies indicate systematic shift in M_t
 dependent on background contribution
- cut on background probability density (differential X-section)
- no cut on discriminant from PRD, would be mass-dependent







- cutoff does not change ttbar-content
- weak influence on measured M_t







Result

$$M_t$$
=180.1 \pm 3.6 $_{stat}$ \pm 4.0 $_{sys}$ GeV preliminary

including +0.5 GeV bias correction obtained from **MC** studies

Result compatible with previous measurement in the lepton+jets channel at about the 1.7 sigma level!

552 - 550	DØ preliminary	1.2	DØ preliminary
548			
546	<u>-</u> •	0.8	
544	- \	0.6	
542			
540	•	0.4	
538		0.2	
536		0	
1	40 160 180 20	00	170 180 190
	Top mass (GeV)		Top mass (GeV)

ttbar model	1.5 GeV
W+jets model	1.0 GeV
Noise and multiple i.a.	1.3 GeV
Jet energy scale (JES)	3.3 GeV
PDF's	0.2 GeV
Acceptance correction	0.5 GeV

Error estimated by rescaling jet energies by the JES uncertainty and taking the maximum difference.

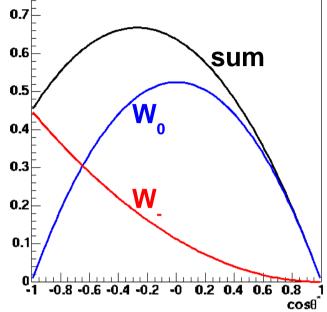






Outlook

- W-helicity: W's as decay-products should have helicities -1 or 0 due to V-A structure of Wtb-Vertex 0.6
 - Standard Model predicts 70% longitudinal polarization
 - measurement using matrix-element technique in internal collaboration review
 - expect large improvement in Run 2



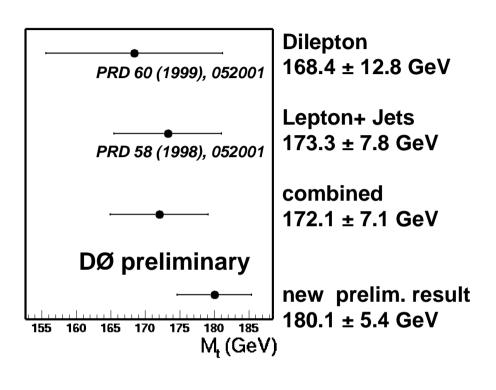
- ◆ Spin-correlations: should be observable to up to 4σ level (b-tagging, increased) acceptance)
 - Run 1 limit from DØ: Phys. Rev. Lett. {85} 256 (2000)
- Run 2 mass measurement underway, expect 2.7 GeV total uncertainty with 2fb⁻¹
- Top Width, Spin, CP, γ/Z-couplings, FCNC, Rare Decays,...







Summary



presented a new preliminary top mass measurement in the lepton+jets channel using Run 1 data:

$$M_t$$
=180.1 \pm 3.6 $_{stat}$ \pm 4.0 $_{sys}$ GeV preliminary

- statistical error much reduced due to an optimized matrix element technique
- equivalent to 2.4 times more events
- measurement of W helicity with Run1 data using the same technique in internal collaboration review, expect preliminary result by LP'03

Future: Run 2 mass measurement underway (to ~2.7 GeV with 2 inv. fb)

W helicity, spin-correlations rare decays, FCNC, couplings,... single-top production







Backup

Compatibility of Results

$$M_t=180.1 \pm 3.6_{stat} \text{ GeV}$$
 \longrightarrow $M_t=173.3 \pm 5.6_{stat} \text{ GeV}$



$$M_{t}$$
=173.3 ± 5.6_{stat} GeV

(PRD 58 (1998), 052001)

Simple model: from cut efficiencies expect to have 12 of 24 ttbar events in PRD analysis to be present in new analysis as well! Assume all events are drawn from the same distribution:

$$M = \frac{(x_1 + \dots + x_{12}) + (x_{13} + \dots + x_{24})}{24}$$

Events 1 through 12 constant, 13 through 24 drawn from distribution with rms σ .

$$\sigma_M^2 = \frac{\sigma_{x_{13}}^2 + \dots + \sigma_{x_{24}}^2}{24^2} = \frac{12\sigma^2}{24^2} = \left(\frac{12}{24}\right)^2 \frac{\sigma^2}{12} \qquad \sigma_M = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{\sigma_2}{2}$$

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$$\sigma = \sqrt{24} \times 5.6 \text{ GeV} = 27.5 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow \sigma_2 = 7.9 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow \sigma_M = 4 \text{ GeV}$$

(180.1 - 173.3)/4 = 1.7 sigma statistical deviation! Compatibility also confirmed using different distributions for all events and more refined comparison technique!

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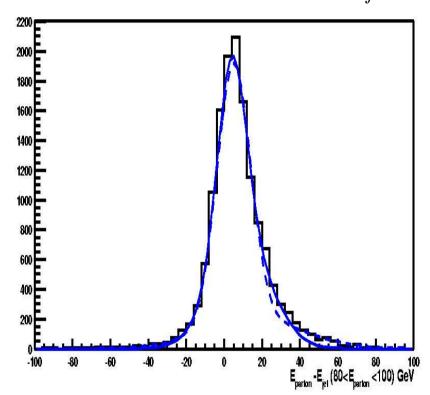






Transferfunction for e+jets

$$W(x,y) = \delta^{3}(p_{e}^{y} - p_{e}^{x}) \prod_{j=1}^{4} W_{jet}(E_{j}^{y}, E_{j}^{x}) \prod_{i=1}^{4} \delta^{2}(\Omega_{i}^{y} - \Omega_{i}^{x})$$



 E^y energy of the produced quarks E^x measured and corrected jet energy

p^y_e produced electron momenta

 p_{e}^{x} measured electron momenta

 Ω^{y} , Ω^{x} , produced and measured jet angles

parametrization from MC different for b-and non b-Jets

$$W_{jet}(x,y) = F(\delta_E) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} (p_1 + p_2 p_5)} \left[\exp \frac{-(\delta_E - p_1)^2}{2p_2^2} + p_3 \exp \frac{-(\delta_E - p_4)^2}{2p_5^2} \right]$$







Probabilities

$$P_{t\bar{t}} = \frac{1}{12\sigma_{tot}} \int d\rho_1 dm_1^2 dM_1^2 dM_2^2 dM_2^2 \sum_{perm.,v} |M|^2 \frac{f(q_1) f(q_2)}{|q_1| \cdot |q_2|} \varphi_6 W_{jet}(x,y)$$

$$P_{bkg}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{tot}^{bkg}} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} P_{W+jet}(\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_4, \overline{p_{lep}}, M_W, \underline{E_1^{part}, \dots, E_4^{part}}) \right]_{W(E_i^{jet}, E_i^{part})}$$





